BRAINS WANTED AT CORNELL.

LEAVE 'EM TO DR. WILDER AFTER YOU'RE THROUGH WITH 'EM.

He's Making a Collection of All Kinds of Human Intellectuals, but He Especially Desires Those of Distin-

guished Persons-Ills Peculiarities. Although it is improbable that Cornell University will ever secure the brain of the late Elizabeth Cady Stanton, because of the objections of the family of Mrs. Stanton, the fact that she left a wish to have her brain entrusted to Cornell, to be preserved with the collection that Prof. Burt G. Wilder has been making for many years, has drawn attention again to the Cornell brain collection in a pointed way. Every university has what a commercial traveller would call "side lines," and this brain collection of Dr. Wilder at Ithaca is one of the most important and peculiar of any of the special works of research engaged in in institutions of learning. It is a most serious work, although many persons who know Prof. Wilder in a general

way regard it as one of his idiosyncracies. The secrets of the human brain -or any other brain of considerable development, for that matter-have never yet been found out entirely. Psychological experiments have revealed much as to the operation of the human brain under various emotions, and the knife of the anatomist has laid bare many of the secrets of its structure, but the full story is yet to be revealed. The comparative study of the brain by anatomists is going on steadily, and as new curves and cavities and fissures and convolutions present themselves the puzzle becomes more involved, although many points are being cleared up gradually.

This brain study has absorbed a large part of the spare time of Prof. Wilder for wenty-five years. He has made many important discoveries and has adopted a terminology of his own to a large extent. His unceasing study has brought him fame in his profession and has added largely to the sum of scientific information. His purpose, in a general way, is to establish a standard fissural American brain. He has not yet succeeded, but he keeps at his work, and it is for that reason that he has devoted a large amount of time to inducing persons of various degrees of intelligence to leave their brains to Cornell.

A lot of fun has been poked at Dr. Wilder because of the methods he has adopted. He has desired especially to secure the brains of educated persons, whose work in life has been well known, thus giving a guide to some extent to the peculiarities of those who made an impression on the world when they were alive.

It is an easy matter to obtain large numbers of human brains from medical colleges, but little or nothing is known of the personal traits of those who once owned them. If the brains of well known educated persons could be obtained, it has been thought that by weighing them, measuring them, plotting their convolutions and cavities, some light might be thrown upon mental processes that has not vet been secured and possibly some of the secrets still hidden could be learned to the advantage of mental science.

The New York alumni of Cornell were once much amused on going to their annual dinner to find circulars at every plate asking them to sign papers willing their brains to we collection Dr. Wilder has been making. There was a form of bequest which all were saked to sign. It read:

FORM OF BEQUEST OF BRAIN.

now of student of Cornell University from 18... to 18... and graduated in 18... recognizing the need of studying the brains of educated persons rather than those of the ignorant, criminal or insane, in order to determine the weight, form and fissural patterns, the correlations with bodily and mental powers of various kinds and degrees, and the influences of sex, age and inheritance, hereby declare my wish that at my death, my brain should be intrusted to the Cornell Brain Association (when that is organized) or (pending its organization) to the Cornell Brain Association (when that is organized) or (pending its organization) to the Curator of the collection of human brains in the museum of Cornell University, for scientific uses and preservation, as a whole or in part, as may be thought best. It is my hope that my family and friends may not oppose the fulfilment of my earnest wish.

(Signature)

(Witness)

Note—Copies of provisional diagrams of the fissures will be mailed upon application to the undersigned. For a brief statement of reasons for the study of brains of educated persons see Buck's Reference Handbook of Medical Science (Wm. Wood & Co., New York).

VIII, 163 and IX, 110.

BURT G. WILDER, M. D.,

Professor of Physiology, Vertebrate Z. Ology and Neurology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

There was a lot of hilarity at the dinner

Ithaca, N. Y.

There was a lot of hilarity at the dinner over Dr. Wilder's request, and if any of the alumni signed the form of bequest he did it on the siy. Nevertheless, Dr. Wilder, from time to time, has secured many of these bequests and a few brains of educated persons. Generally family influence interferes with the delivery of the brain, as in the case of Mrs. Stanton. Mrs. Blatch, the daughter of Mrs. Stanton, has objected to giving the brain of her mother to Cornell, but if she were willing, it is not likely that but if she were willing, it is not likely that the body would now be exhumed to secure this desirable addition to the Cornell col-

Mrs. Stanton did not object to the plan.
Indeed, she was persuaded by her friend
Miss Helen Gardener, to sign the bequest,
but Mrs. Blatch and the others of Mrs.
Stanton's children seem to have been in
ignorance of it. Miss Gardener has given
this reason why Mrs. Stanton was willing
to have her brain studied: to have her brain studied:

to have her brain studied:

It was Mrs. Stanton's earnest wish to give her useless brain when she should be done with it to cornell University, that it might serve science and mankind to help us arrive at truth after her death. She knew the brain of no woman had been examined after death. She knew the brains of all womankind had been judged and preserved by that which science had learned through its hospital subjects—its unknown dead. She knew this was wholly unfair to women. She knew that the brains of men were judged by no such indequate records, but that they had their great ones preserved and sacredly held to show the use and benefits of education, of the opportunity of the development of their time. She felt that a brain like hers would be useful for records, as it would give to the world for the first time the scientific record of a thinker among women.

Mrs. Stanton was serious about the mat-

Mrs. Stanton was serious about the mat-cer, but the also looked upon it in a semi-humorous way, for she wrote this jingle: humorous way, for she wrote this jingle:
Corked in a decanter on shelf so high
Their brains at Cornell, their souls on the fly,
Elizabeth Cady and Helen so small
Hold converse with scientists all round the wall,
Hear Elizabeth uight each neighbor to vote
And watch Uncle Russell there eye a bank note.
I tell you I'm glad I came to Cornell
And did not just sink myself down in a well.

Prof. Wilder's brain collection is not confixed to these of human beings. The brain col-

fined to those of human beings. The brain of every kind of animal that can be secured without difficulty is there and a comparative study is made with the human brain in this way. Dr Wilder has also made special efforts to secure the brains of what special efforts to secure the brains of what are known as alcoholic persons, so as to study the effect of drink upon the human mind. He has a large collection of the brains of criminals and it is for that reason

their brains are not at all similar in aspect. One is highly convoluted and the other is. not. If Dr. Wilder could accure the brains of twenty-five such persons it is possible that he could make some valuable deduction for science, either because of their similarities or dissimilarities.

Prof. Oliver of Cornell was one of the most profound men mentally that has lived in recent years. He was a mathematician so advanced in reasoning processes that it was said that there were only three persons in the world who could follow out his mathematical deductions.

Once he thought he cound prove the existence of God by mathematics. For a joke the student body asked him to lecture upon the subject. He accepted but stipulated that no freshmen be allowed in the hall because he was sure that a freshman could not understand him. He had not talked two minutes before he was over the head and outside the range of intelligence of every person present. He paused from time to time to indicate by his manner that he thought he had made his point and thunders of applause greeted him, for which he bowed with unconcealed satisfaction. The students had to sit there on good behavior—he was their guest and they had to be good—for an hour a da half. There wasn't one who was not indescribably bored. There was a little twinkle in Prof. Oliver's eye, as if to say that he understood the situatior, and that if there was to be any fun at his was a little twinkle in Prof. Oliver's eye, as I' to say that he understood the situatior, and that if there was to be any fun at his expense he had completely turned the tables. No one could ever tell who had he better of that joke, the students or the Professor.

Prof. Wilder, of course, does not give out for publication the names of those who have willed their brains to his collection. It became known, however, the other day that Prof. Goldwin Smith, the great historian and rhitosopher, formerly of Oxford and then of Cornell, and now a resident of Toronto, had willed his brain to Cernell. It is altogether probable that in time a large of I stion will be secured.

It is expected that after a time there will

It is expected that after a time there will be less family objection to the scheme and that when it is understood how valuable to science such gifts may prove to be, the brains of educated persons will come in

The brains of criminals and alcoholica are preserved on shelves close to Dr. Wilder's laboratory door: the brains of the educated class are kept securely locked up and are not to be seen except for scien-

up and are not to be seen except for scientific purposes.

Prof. Wilder is emphatically a radical. He is a kindly man and knows no ideal but that of truth. He is easily excited, however, and is not popular with the athletic undergraduate. He is spoken of openly as a crank. He regards this as a compliment. He fairly loathes inter-ollegiate sports. No man in the United States has been more bitter than he against footall. He said of himself in print once:

"I can probably claim a bad preëminence among American college professors on the

Tean probably claim a base presentence among American college professors on the following grounds: I have never witnessed an intercollegiste contest, contributed a cent for their maintenance, or voted to permit absences of any team or crew. Since 1876 I have objected to the whole system in writing."

ributed a cent for their maintenance, or voted to permit absences of any team or crew. Since 1876 I have objected to the whole system in writing."

That is strictly true and the doctor is objecting yet. Nearly every year the Cornell athletes get a scare lest the doctor shall be able to prevail against them to some degree. This is the way he once expressed himself about football:

"Not very long ago society flocked to admire a drooping iily or a sunflower with a slim something in petticoats or trouser behind it, dribbling forth unintelligible—and therefore inestimable—inantites. To-day the obivous college representative is the captain of a successful football team. The game is witnessed by thousands at a high price. Great newspapers devote columns to contests which, in the total of fury, bodily hurt and bloodshed surpass some puglistic encounters and approximate war before the introduction of gunpowder. Brain has given place to brawn. A whole head is worth less than a half back."

In another place the doctor referred to the fact that some of the footbal players were members of the Y. M. C. A., and he asked if any one could conceive of Christ taking part in such a game. He also referred to "these brutes and their trainers" in such a way as to show that he had lost confidence in any reform of the athletic spirit of the American undergraduate.

Cornell students have always had fun with Dr. Wilder over his cats. He has used many of them in the classroom in physiology, putting them under chloroform and exhibiting their hearts and lungs in action while they still lived. He used to have a cat house down. So famed was Dr. Wilder for his cats that there is a Cornell student of the students have let the cats out for a lark and once they burned the cat house down. So famed was Dr. Wilder for his cats that there is a Cornell the cat house down. So famed was Wilder for his cats that there is a So famed was Dr song that used to be sung a good deal to the tune of "John Brown's Body." It ran:

the tune of "John Brown's Body." It ran:
Old Dr. Wilder went a-prowling after cats.
Old Dr. Wilder went a-prowling after cats.
Old Dr. Wilder went a-prowling after cats.
But he didn't catch a failence for two notes; cat.
Nevertheless, with all his peculiarities,
Dr. Wilder is a most valued member of the
Cornell faculty and has the profound respect of all Cornellians. He is one of the
few professors of the original faculty left.
His researches and his contributions to
science have not only enhanced his own
reputation, but have added to the fame of
Cornell in no small degree.

A MECHANICAL CASHIER. Can't Make a Mistake, Flirt With Bald-Headed Men or Be Flimflammed.

From the London Mail There has recently arrived in London—of course, from America—a mac ine which does everything except think. It is a banker. cash register, money changer, bookkeeper and auditor. It adds up figures with lightning rapidity and absolute accuracy and it cannot by any possibility be swindled. It requires very little attention; the only qualification for its attendant is the ability to read figures.

The machine is fed in the morning with sufficient cash to provide it with change for the day-say, £20 (that is the bank). It receives, say, a £5 note from a customer who has bought goods worth 3s. 4Md. It pockets the money and registers the purchase (cash register). Simultaneously it picks out the change—£4 Us. 74d.—and places the coins all in a row—four sovereigns, one half-sovereign, two two-s tiling pieces, two single s tilings, a sivpence, a penny and a fartning (money changer).

ereign, two two-s tiling pieces, two single s lilings, a siypence, a penny and a fartaing (mon-y changer).

Wile getting this change, which it does before the customer can count two, it at the same time makes a printed record of the transaction (bookkeeper), and gives the customer a receipt. Wille it was providing the change it was also simultaneously adding the 3s. 4½d. in other words, auditing its accounts and striking its balance. If only change is required all that the operator has to do is to touch one key and in return for the £3 or £1 the mac ine at one moment provides a variety of small change.

The mechanical cas ier can never go wrong, and it would baffle the Ingenuity of any operator to cleat it. It will be seen that it is wonderful invention just carries the operations of other cast registers one step further. It closes the one door with tast it is wonderful invention just carries the operations of other cast registers one step further. It closes the one door with tast in the promptly faced with a mistake if he touches the wing key or convicted of theft if he inserts talse money—and this in presence of a witness.

The machine has taken twelve years to invent, and a fortune has been spent upon it. In appearance it does not differ g eatly from other cash registers now in use, except that its keyboard is like that of a typewriter. It has a drum or wheel containing receptacles for holding money. The ear receptacles for holding th

Fortune Knocks at Your Door.

The Most Gigantic Mining, Sme'ting, Railroad and Real Estate Enterprise Ever Offered the Public --- So Planned that the Man or Woman of Limited Means Shall Stand Shoulder to Shoulder with the Wealthier Ones in the Acquirement of Stock and Sharing of Dividends.

Offer of the Olalla Copper Mining and Smelting Company, Operating Mines at Olalla, Near Keremeos, British Columbia.

The Olalla Copper Mining and **Smelting** Company

Nine out of ten men can recall the opportunity that would have brought them riches. Some hisitated because of timidity, and others failed to recognize the knock at the door. But the vast majority lost their chance because they could not spare the mon y to take advantage of it.

Thus the lack of \$500, \$1,000 or \$2,000 in ready money cost multitudes of men their one chance of success-snatched from their grasp the luxury of financial independence and doom d them to the perp tual grind of poverty.

This was in our minds when the Olalla Copper Mining and Smilting Company offered to place the sale of its stock in our

We investigated the proposition thoroughly and found it a most worthy one. We recognized that this stock would make the fortunes of hundreds. We saw that here was an opportunity that would shortly knock at the doors of thousands—an opportunity many could seize, but which others might be compilled to let pass by. And we resolved that we would so handle this stock that the lack of a large amount of ready money should not cause deserving men to loose their one chance to gain a comperence—that we would so regulate its sales that min and women of moderate mians should become stockholders and should stand shoulder to shoulder with their wealthier fellow-men in the division of profits.

The plan is ideal. It not only places the man who is dependent upon his carnings on the same basis as the millionaire in the acquirement of stock, but actually provides that the purchaser shall be allowed to pay for almost half of his stock out of the dividends that stock carns. We ask you to read every word printed below and then write us.

Offers You a Remarkable Opportunity.

Valuable Facts You Should Know.

The Olalla Company was formed to ! operate an extensive group of rich mineral properties of 63 claims, ag-gregating 2.500 acres in extent at Olella, B. C. It owns the town site and smelter site at Olalla and the charter for the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway, besides most valuable telephone and telegraph franchises and extensive water

rights.

The copper and gold deposits uncovered are so vast that it would require hundreds of years to exhaust them, mining at the rate of five thousand the control of the

and tons per day.

In addition to operating these great mines the Company proposes to build and operate smelters with a capacity of 10,000 tons daily, which will not only handle the Olalla ores, but also those of the surrounding mines; to construct and operate a railroad of 70 miles, and to build and operate telegraph and telephone lines throughout that region.

A force of men has been kept at work for three years developing the mines—uncovering the ledges of copper, gold and silver. The company obtained the title to the town site, the water rights, bought the necessary ground for the smelters and obtained for the Federal Parliament of Canada. the Federal Parliament of Canada a charter for the construction of the railway and franchises for the telegraph and telephone lines.

The smelter will be constructed next

now being made.

The capital stock of the Olalla Copper Mining and Smelting Company is \$8,000,000, which is divided into 320,000 full-paid and non-assessable shares of a par value of \$25 each, the present sell-ing price of which is \$12.75, on easy

ear. Negotiations for the same are

payment.
Olalla is the centre of a rich mineral district, about 190 miles east of Van-couver, the principal seaport on the British Columbia coast, and 20 miles due north of the International Bound-

It is in a beautiful little valley 1,500 feet above sea level and flanked by high mountanis The climate is perfect. The days are warm and the nights cool the year around. Only at intervals of years does enough snow fall

to run a sleigh. Fruit, grain and vegetables grow in abundance.

ALL ROADS IN THIS TERRITORY
LEAD TO OLALLA. It will be easier for all mines to ship their ores to Olalla than anywhere else, and THE OLALLA SMELTER WILL HANDLE ALL THE ORE OF THE ENTIRE DISTRICT.

The climate the year mineral de-

The climate, the vast mineral deposits and the agricultural resources are sure to make Olalla the richest, the most populous and permanent mining community in Western America.

Owns 68 Claims.

As has been stated, the Olalla Com-As has been stated, the Olalla Company owns outright sixty-three mining claims, each 1,500 feet by 1,500 feet in size, and ANY ONE OF THESE WOULD OF ITSELF PAY LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK. These claims have been divided into eight groups: Fish Lake Group, Riordon Group, Dividend Group, Opulence Group, Bullion Group, Golden Rule Group, Elkhorn Group and Flagstaff Group. and Flagstaff Group.

The strong features of the properties are the immense quantities of ore in sight. Millions upon millions of tons of ore, averaging 3 to 5 per cent, copper and \$2.00 to \$20.00 gold, which may be seen by any one who will go there.

The Olalla Smelter

This smelter will be of sufficient size to accommodate the ores of the surrounding country. When all mines are opened and equip-ped with suitable machinery and tram-ways a conservative estimate of Olalla

output will be 5,000 tons daily, while

Vice-President of the OLALLA COPPER MINING & SMELTING CO. OLALIA COPPER MINING & SMELTING CO.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors on November 17th, in New York, at which Mr. Will, Brewer was re-elected President and Mr. Ell Mirandon was elected Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Gaede, who has become a large stockholder in the Oldila Company, was unanimously elected Vice-President. Mr. Gaede is well known to Eastern business men, being the proprietor of the Robert Gaede Silk Dyeing establishment in Paterson. He is one of Paterson's honored and respected citizens.

MR. ROBERT GAEDE.

NET PROFIT OF SEVERAL MIL-LIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY. it is only reasonable to say that an equal amount of customs ores will be received. This represents only the profit of the smelter, all of which will be shared by the stockholders of the Olalla Company. The profits from the sale of copper and gold are not even computed here. All the Company's calculations have been based on \$5.00 ore, whereas the ore in sight now averages over \$15.00 per top, and frequent essays. To be on the sefe side, the NET PROFITS IN SMELTING CAN BE ES-TIMATED AT \$1.00 PER TON. From this it will be seen that within a brief time THE OLALLA SMELTER WILL BE YIELDING THE COMPANY A posing that the ore in the bollion, which our expert says will furnish us 500 tons per day, will only average \$10.00 ore, which we can treat at \$3.00 with a profit of \$1.00 for the smelter, after market-ing this ore we will be well within the

most conservative facts by reckoning on \$5.00 per ton extra profit from the

sale of ore.

These figures, conservative as they are, REPRESENT A GREATER COPPER VALUE THAN THE ORES OF THOSE FAMOUS DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES WHOSE STOCKS ARE SELLING AT MANY TIMES THEIR PAR VALUE.

Mr. A. A. Watson, of Vernon, B. C., qualified assayer and metallurgist, after two examinations of these properties, states that the Bullion property alone (near which the smelter will begin operations next year) will be able to supply us with 500 tons of ore per day; and the Bullion is only one of several groups equally as good that are being deequally as good that are being developed rapidly as possible.

The Similkameen and Keremeos Rail-way will be a valuable asset. It will

This road will connect with the trans-continental lines north and south of

Ololla.

The railroad, with its spurs, will open the way to the smelter for scores of mines, and the company will have all the contracts for the transportation and smelting of ores it can take care of. It will likewise carry all the mining machinery, hardware, hay, grain, fruit

over \$15.00 per ton, and frequent assays recently established much higher values, as we shall be glad to show you if you will write us. But even supposing that the ore in the Bullion, which

Other Olalla Profits.

It is impossible to give any idea of the profits the company will derive from its water rights, telegraph and telephone lines, or from its rents for town houses, but it is safe to say they

Company's properties to their fullest extent and with all possible speed con-sistent with sound, conservative man-

agement.

The earning capacity of these properties is so great and the capitalization, in view of the extent of the combe the only road in these great mining fields, and because of the LAY OF THE LAND NO COMPETITIVE ROAD CAN BE BUILT. IT WILL HAVE ALL OF THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The following are extracts from original letters and telegrams on file at our office, written by gentlemen well and favorably known, who themselves have visited Olalla and inspected the Olalla Company's properties, also an official statement by the Minister of Mines regarding the mineral output of British Columbia.

The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. John E. Tylee, of the firm of Marelli & Tylee, of Paterson, N. J. He was a member of the party who recently visited Olalla:

believe investors will wait many a long year before they will again have an opportunity to invest in a company so sure of princely and reasonably quick returns. (Signed) JOHN E. TYLEE."

The following is an extract from the a est expert report from Mr. A. A. Watson, B. Sc., of Vernon, B. C. Referring to the Bullion, opposite the Olalla Town Site and near which the smelter will be located next

year, he says: "The Bullion will be a gold mine more even than a copper mine, to all appearances, and the gold values alone from such a wide ledge will allow a very large profit. I need only repeat what I pointed out before that its accessibility, its ease of working and the persistence of the ore body make it an ideal property to

Upon the arrival at Vernon of the parties who visited Olalla, the following telegram was received:

The Albert E. Hall Company, 206 Temple Court, New York:

The undersigned desire to express their deep satisfaction with results of their visit to Olalla and their thorough examination of Olalla properties. It is our conviction that the literature of the Company, comprehensive as it is, doet not adequately convey to the mind the wealth-producing capacity of the mines. We believe there is limitless tonnage of high-grade, self-fluxing copper-gold ore easy of access being developed for treatment. We believe the work is being done in the most practical manner and with all possible speed. The Bullion property alone, near which the Company's smelter will begin operations about July next, will, in our estimation, return to the shareholders many times its entire capitalization. The same may be truthfully said of several other of the Company's properties. We will each write you more fully later. All are well and leave to-day for the coast. Will arrive in New York about Oct. 21st.

FRANK C. AUGER. ELI MIRANDON. H. CHARLES ROYCE. Extract from letter of Mr. J. H. Acton, author and publisher of classic biographies, of Chicago, to his

son:
"I am more than pleased with what I have seen. I can most truthfully say that Olalla and all that it stands for, from the standpoint of mineral holdings, stands for, from the standpoint of mineral holdings. is infinitely greater and better than the Company's literature claims for it. In fact, I do not believe it is ossible to convey to the human mind the conditions of things as they really are.
"(Signed)

J. H. ACTON."

According to the oficial report of the Minister of Mines the net mineral output for British Columbia for 1901 was increased \$7,000,000.00 over the preceding year. 1902 will excel even the magnificent showing.

Every regulation of the Stock Exchange has been complied with in the organization of the Olalla Company and in the issuance of its shares, and in due time application will be made to the Boston and London Exchanges to list it.

Enormous Profits of Copper Mining.

Enormous Profits of Copper Mining.

The Anaconda Copper Mine, at B tte, sold to the Rockefellers for forty manons after it had already paid that amount in dividends.

The Calumet and Heela Copper Company has paid \$79,000,000 00 in dividends, while its capitalization is only \$2,500,000 00.

The Boston and Montana Copper Company paid out nearly \$7,000,000 in dividends during 1901.

The dividends paid by the Montana Or Company, The Parrot Copper Company. The Quincy Copper Company and The Wolverine in 1901 amounted to nearly \$4,000,000, and the dividends paid by all the Copper Companies in the United States during 1901 amounted to rearly \$1,00,000.00. These companies have therefore paid from 16 to 24 per cent. on the o iginal investment, also made the stock fabulously valually compared with what it was first purchased for One hundred shares of the Tamarack Copper Company yield an annual income of \$600.00.

One hundred shares of the Calumet at declar future an income of about \$1,300.00 per year, and One hundred shares of the Biston and Montana Copper Company yield an annual income of nearly \$4,000.00.

The Olalla Company has ore in limitless quantities of a self-fluxing character, and the conditions for mining it are more favorable than those of any company we k ow The Olalla's profits should equal the best of the above companies.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND FORWARD TO-DAY TO

THE ALBERT E. HALL COMPANY (N. Y. S.)

204-210 Temple Court, Nassau and Beekman Sts., New York City.

Without cost to me please forward literature of the Olalla Copper Mining and Smelting Company, including the illustrated booklet, and explain to me how in purchasing the Olalla shares, the par value of which are \$25.00 cach. I may do so at the present selling price of \$12.75 per share on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, or at \$11.50 per share cash, and explain to me how ALMOST HALF of the subscription price of the Olalla shares purchased on EITHER PLAN may be paid for from the dividends of the Company when carned and declared, it being understood that THE STOCK IS FULL PAID AND FOREVER NON-ASSESSABLE. It is also understood that should I subscribe for 100 shares I shall receive TWENTY SHARES FREE AS A BONUS, and should I subscribe for a lesser number than 100 I shall receive ONE SHARE FREE FOR EVERY FIVE PURCHASED. Explain to me just what you mean by easy terms. Give me the minutest possible information concerning the Olalla Company.

Street and No		
Iown		
County	State	
	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON OF THE	

Remarkable Increase in Copper Consumptiau.

The average decennial increase in the copper production of the world has been 52 per cent. for the nineteenth century. For the last half century the increase has averaged 67 per cent For the past thirty years it has averaged

60 per cent.
Calculating the rate of increase for this century on the basis of 60 per cent., as shown to be the rate of increase in as shown to be the rate of increase in production during the past thirty years, the output of copper at the end of the year 2,000 will have reached the enormous total of 40,000,000 tons. By present standards of financing, the market value of "Coppers" listed in that regiod would be about two hundred and tifty billions of dollars, and about eight million men would be required to mine, mill and smelt the annual output. Even at the rate of a 25 per cent, increase every ten years, which is less than half the average increase for the same length the average increase for the same length of time in the nineteenth century, the appalling total of 3,371,378 tons of pure copper annually will be reached in the last year of the twentieth century.

There is no avenue of investment more productive of permanent income and rapid increase in intrinsic value than in the shares of a conservative Copper Company such as the Olalia.

The price of the Olalla stock will advance to \$15.00 per share within sixty days. The bonus will be withdrawn in a few days, which will be equal to an increase of \$2.00 per share. Write to-day.

mind. He has a large collection of the brains of criminals and it is for that reason that he would tike the brains of persons of high intelligence to be studied in comparison. All brains submitted to him are treated with great respect. Few of them are destroyed. -Many incisions are made in some of them, but they are preserved instand are never mutilated. Some of his prize brains are not even cut. They are preserved most carefully and such study as is made from them is along the line of weight and form of convolutions. In the collection are the brains of two intellectual giants. Dr. chauncey Wright of Harvard and Prof. James Oliver of Cornell. These are treasured most carefully. Students of Dr. Wilder, now in the Cornell Medical College in this city, say that although these men represented in line the highest forms of intellectuality. THE ALBERT E. HALL CO. (Incorporated),

FISCAL AGENTS.

204 to 210 Temple Court, New York City.

The Corporation Trust Company, Transfer Agents.